

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Westington, O.C. 20231

SERIAL NUMBER FILING	DATE FIRST NA	MED INVENTOR ATTORNEY COCKET NO.
077645,457 017	24791 KYLU	I) 1496-1246
		EXAMINER
ROTHWELL, FIGG,	FRMST & KURZ	JORDANIK
1700 K STREET, N	. W.	ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DC 2	0006	1205
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This is a continuorication from the exemin	ola aberca of your application	DATE MAILED: 10/29/91
COMMISSIONER OF PATERTS AND TH		
		6/12/61
	, –	ion filed on $\frac{8/3}{4}$ This action is made final.
A shortened statutory period for respon- Failure to respond within the period for	se to this action is set to expire	o become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133
Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHM	•	•
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Notice of References Cited Notice of Art Cited by Applic	•	.2. Notice re Patent Drawing, PTO-948. 4 Notice of informal Petent Application, Form PTO-152
- <u></u>	t Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.	6.
Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION		
1. Claims	1-66	ere pending in the application.
		are withdrawn from consideration.
		
2. Claims		have been cancelled.
3. Claims		are allowed.
4. Claims	66	are rejected.
5. Claims		are objected to.
6. Claims		are subject to restriction or election requirement.
7. This application has been fi	ed with informal drawings under 37	C.F.R. 1.85 which are ecceptable for examination purposes.
8. Formal drawings are require	ed in response to this Office action.	
	drawings have been received on	. Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings
are acceptable; no	t acceptable (see explanation or Not	ice re Petent Orawing, PTO-948).
		on has (have) been 🔲 approved by the
examiner; disapproved	by the examiner (see explanation).	
11. The proposed drawing corre	oction, filed	, has been 🔲 approved; 🔲 disapproved (see explanation).
	• •	119. The certified copy has Deen received not been received; filed on
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	ars to be in condition for allowance of under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.O.	except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in 11; 453 O.G. 213.

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Claims 1-66 are remaining in this application.

The applicants' traversal of the restriction requirement has been considered and is deemed to be persuasive. The restriction requirement set forth in the office action dated May 13, 1991 is hereby withdrawn and all of the claims remaining in the application will be examined.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

Claims 1-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Clandinin et al. (AA) in view of Traitler et al. (AI).

The claims appear to be drawn to processes and compositions for diet supplements containing long chain polyunsaturated fatty acids. Clandinin et al. disclose an infant supplement containing arachidonic acid, docasahexaenoic acid, and eicosapentaneoic acid

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obtained from various vegetable oils. (secolumn 2, line 61column 3, line 8 and column 6, line 8 - column 7, line 17). claimed subject matter differs from the disclosure of the above primary reference in claiming the addition of gamma linolenic acid to the supplement. To add gamma linolenic acid to an infant nutritional supplement would have been obvious in view of Traitler et al. which teach the use of gamma linolenic acid in infant milk formula (see column 3, lines 21-61). The choice of specific oils is deemed to be a matter of obvious alternative, absent evidence to the contrary, since the fatty acids contained therein are chemically the same. The claimed subject matter fails to patentably distinguish over the state of the art as represented by the cited references. The applicants' remarks regarding the source of oils have been considered but are found to be unpersuasive since the active fatty acid substances are not seen to chemically differ from the fatty acids of non-microbial sources. Nothing unexpected has been shown by the use of microbial oils.

No claims are allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimberly Jordan whose telephone number is (703) 308-4611.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1235.

JORDAN:mp XV// October 25, 1991

Spervisory Patent Examiner Group 120